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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

April 27, 1946

NEWSPAPER HEADACHES

AN EDITORIAL

Scandal Rampant In Kunming

By Charles J. Canning & Bernard Sah

Soviets Strip Korea

By Palmer Hoyt, Jr.

Roxas, Hero And Collaborationist

LABOR IMBROGLIO

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Does Honesty Pay?

To The Editor:

There is an irrational and deplorable fact prevailing in China, that most of the just, scrupulous and able men are under-clothed and under-nourished while the speculators, hoarders and corrupt officials fare sumptuously. This disgusting fact of war-time is not only being protracted, but perhaps getting worse now.

Due to the soaring prices of commodities, few of the poorly-paid public servants make a decent living. A professor in a university is a high and admirable post. However, it makes things ridiculous when the salary of an erudite professor is less than the wage of a bank servant. It is for this reason that the profiteers give the intelligentsia a sly look.

The faculties of the national universities and colleges in Shanghai are now on strike. It is deplorable that some people should condemn their strike. Although it seems to have no influence on the present status of our country, yet there is a potential effect which cannot be overlooked. In view of the national danger, the Government should consider the significance and importance of education.

To speed up national rehabilitation and reconstruction, stability of prices and salaries, calculated in direct proportion to the cost of living index, is imperative. As the inadequacy of the revenues of our nation is so evident, why not tax the fortunes in the hands of the profiteers?

The victory of resistance has come, but the victory of justice and righteousness is yet not ours; we must strive for it and march to a world where everyone does his utmost to benefit mankind and receives the merited and adequate reward he deserves for him.

W. T. CHU.

Nanking,
April 18, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Killing The Chicken!

To The Editor:

On my return from Hankow, I read with interest the editorial on "Customs Duties," published in your esteemed paper on March 30th, 1946. I believe it has the unanimous approval of the entire mercantile public who trade in imports in China. We demand to know why and on whose authority the Customs duties should be computed at black market prices.

I used to take a keen interest in Customs work. Since the appraisers in the United States are solely responsible for all matters pertaining to the assessment of values and duties, I, on several occasions, put my grievances before the appraisers here. They seem to be more reluctant than the appraisers I met in America, saying that they do just what they are told to do.

Then, who issued this arbitrary ruling? It is a well known fact that a Commissioner is the highest authority in a Customs port, being invested with powers of administration, supervision, execution, etc., etc. After a little study, we soon discover that some of these Commissioners, before being appointed to that most powerful position, were interpreters, secretaries, accountants, who lack adequate administrative experience. Is there any wonder that these pivot men of the Customs should issue unreasonable rulings? Is it any wonder that this privileged class of people, in order to maintain their luxurious standard of living, should try to get eggs by killing the chicken?

In order to protect the merchants, I would suggest that:

(1) In case a ruling is proved to be detrimental to the interest of an innocent merchant, the man who arbitrarily made it should be called upon to pay the loss suffered by the merchant. Under no circumstance should a merchant be punished because of the error or ineffectiveness of the Customs staff.

(2) Matters involving the valuation of goods should be in the hands of those who know their business, and it is in the interest of the merchants for the appraisers to have a free hand in things in which they have specialized.

C. C. LI.

Shanghai,
April 21, 1946.

Not "Overlooked!"

To The Editor:

In your March 23rd issue there was a letter from interpreters in NAC or COAA (Commission on Aeronautical Affairs) complaining that the FAB refused to let them take the examination for study abroad. But here there is another bunch that not only lost that

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JOHN W. POWELL — EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
WALTER H. WIENER, *Financial Editor* — F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager*

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right, but was deprived of personal freedom!

Last November FAB called for discharged interpreters to work in MAG (Military Advisory Group), which was supposed to be set up in a couple of months from then. As all of us have worked with the U.S. Army either in liaison groups or training teams, we are quite familiar with American tactics and weapons. Those who were not too anxious to go home all volunteered.

For us the Interpreters' Military Training School was established as part of the Central Training Corps in Chungking. Six of us were sent to work in the Executive Headquarters last December. The rest of us all wished and waited for the quick organization of MAG. Now MAG has already been formed. From the work it is planning it really has no need for us at all.

Some interpreters began to leave for home, but were caught, brought back and told that anyone who makes any attempt to leave will be subject to severe punishment, such as two years in prison and the like. When asked the purpose of the training, the Commanding General declared that "It's a government order; you have no right to know."

As the training we are taking is for reserve officer, we just can't make out what's cooking. If the government just wants us to be reserve officers then why wouldn't they let those of us who had graduated from the Central Military Academy leave, for these already are regular officers.

All of us want to go back to college or our own professions. Many are engineers, teachers, medical students or expert in many other fields. The country will be benefitted if they are put in the right place instead of being trapped in a prison-like camp. Besides CNC$60,000,000 is being spent on this school every month, and many useful youths are going to have a year or two in prison because they can't bear it any more.

When democracy is promised to the people by the government and thousands or millions of professional soldiers are facing the difficulty of demobilization, a school with such purpose still existing is really too ridiculous.

As a rightful citizen who does not want to waste the people's tax money but wishes to offer his ability to his country in a democratic way, I'll be very much obliged if you'll let all this be known to the public through your impartial columns.

SHIH CHIA-FU.

Chungking,
April 10, 1946.

4 Long Years End

To The Editor:

I hasten to write and inform you of my pleasure on seeing the China Weekly Review again. It has been four long years since I saw the Review last.

The issue I have seen is dated February 2. Your exposure of the CNAC corruption is at once sensational and gratifying, while the New 4th Army pictures are of great news value. I cannot but commend you on your readiness in sending a reporter to the Communist-held areas, for so far as I know for some reason or other no Chinese newspaper except the Communist organs has done the same thing. In a time of heated controversy and blatant propaganda, what is needed most is impartial, straight reporting.

Seven or eight years have elapsed since the publication of "Red Star over China." Yenan is now entirely shrouded in mystery and nobody knows just what things

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over there look like. Would it not be very interesting if Mr. Edward Rohrbough should follow in the footsteps of Edgar Snow and go to the Communist capital so as to report on the changing conditions in the now vastly expanded Communist-held areas in North China?

Mr. William Johnston's article on traitor Kentwell reminds me of another, Herbert Moy. What has become of him? When I was last in Shanghai, he was daily pouring his anti-American and anti-Chungking rot into the unwilling ears of Shanghailanders. Evidently he plumes himself on being an eloquent mouthpiece of His Japanese Majesty's Army. It seems rather unfair to let him get away with it. Don't you think so?

WANG TSOONG-YEN.

Linchow, Kwangtung,
March 31, 1946.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Moy committed suicide last August after the Jap surrender.

Jadestones For Bricks!

To The Editor:

With reference to my translation of the National Hymn which was printed in your Review of March 16 I wish to say that what I had handed to your readers were bricks. In return those who responded to my invitation have given to your readers jadestones. Indeed, my plan of "fishing jadestones with bricks" works well.

It is gratifying to note that all the English versions of the National Hymn which appeared in your Review of March 30 and April 20 were good though some of the verses were not rhythmical.

Probably your readers will agree with me that translating a national hymn or a poem verse by verse and word by word with rhyme and metrical feet in its verses without sacrificing the spirit and the flowers of its beauty is much harder than to translate official or commercial documents which need neither rhyme nor metrical feet. Moreover, a national hymn must not lack, above all, the patriotic spirit in its verses, otherwise the national hymn would be meaningless and not worthy to be sung. And a national hymn without rhyme and metrical feet in its verses will not be musical. It seems that a national hymn translated verse by verse and word by word with rhyme and metrical feet and full of patriotic spirit would be the best.

Mr. Chang Yi's translation of the National Hymn is certainly quite good. It would be better if some of the words in the second line were to change places as follows:

"To found a land free, we stand for world peace" instead of "To found a free land, world peace be our stand" since the first line of his version reads "San Min Chu I, our aim shall be."

If I may be allowed, I would suggest to Mr. Chang Yi to change the second half of his 5th line as follows:

"Be earnest and brave, be loyal and faithful" instead of "Your country to save" since his 6th and last line reads thus: "One heart, one soul; one mind, one goal."

After modification, Mr. Chang Yi's English version of the National Hymn will read as follows:

San Min Chu I, our aim shall be
To found a land free, we stand for world peace.
Lead on, comrades, vanguard we are!
Hold fast thy aim by sun and stars.
Be earnest and brave, be loyal and faithful;
One heart, one soul, one mind, one goal.

K. S. YEN.

Shanghai,
April 21, 1946.

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National Hymn?

To The Editor:

Glad to find that a translation of the Chinese National Hymn into English by Mr. K. S. Yen was at last brought forth to us which, as the translator states, seems to have not yet been translated into any foreign language. Although I am a raw hand at music and far from qualified to criticize Mr. Yen's translation, yet as for years I have been taking a warm interest in the national hymn of various countries and still do so, I am impelled by a strong desire to express a few thoughts on our Chinese National Hymn by way of discussing them with your readers.

First of all, let a question be sincerely answered: "Have we really a National Hymn now?" or should we just take the Kuomintang's party hymn for granted as the National Hymn? Chauvinists may answer it in the positive with a plausible announcement that because the Republic of China was founded by the Kuomintang, so the latter's hymn should be the National Hymn. If that be the case, well, the two nouns Kuomintang and China must be synonymous.

Secondly, suppose we do adopt the tune of KMT's party hymn, say, in memory of her greatness in founding the Republic of China, but the song itself ought to be re-written and be based upon some more or less national characteristics. A national hymn is to be sung by every citizen, and since every citizen is not necessarily a member of a certain party, therefore how could we non-partisans hymn "The Three Principles of the People are the adoration of our party?"

It's beyond my power to express my emotions whenever I hear the "Marseillaise" or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty...."

Troops are to be nationalized. Why, then, not let them sing a nationalized national hymn when one day (God knows if there will be such a day) they are marching through the public square and the labyrinths of streets to the front to defend their motherland, like those of the American and British soldiers?

Whether this is my prejudice, I know not; but re-estimation always has proved to be beneficial and good.

T. W. HSU.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
March 20, 1946.

Those "Fairies" Again

To The Editor:

I would like to congratulate you on the vigor and realism of your editorials when it comes to criticizing the present regime in China. Here on this campus all the apparatus of the supposedly-defunct Fascism is going strong—Youth Corps, tampering with mails, searching students' rooms for dangerous reading, intimidation, paid spies in every dormitory and in every class room, party favoritism so that those who do not and cannot pass their exams get graduation certificates, etc. It is fairly sickening. And what is more, it will not produce either peace or progress in China.

Since the fairies still peek at my mail, I will just sign myself

A. PROFESSOR.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
April 16, 1946.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 101 Shanghai, Saturday, April 27, 1946 No. 9

Newspaper Headaches

CHINA'S press had an eventful week with several changes in the publishing field. Of foremost interest was the report that the Government was formally and openly moving in on the Shun Pao and Sin Wen Pao, Shanghai's two largest dailies and long the most respected of China's vernacular newspapers.

These two papers, the first in China to become really "large" with modern printing plants, enlightened management and circulations hovering close to the 100,000 mark, had been under Government control since resuming publication following the Japanese surrender. At that time it was reported that they would be operated for six months under Government "supervision," following which period they would be returned to the control of the owners.

Then last week it was announced that the companies were being "reorganized," that the basis of ownership was being "broadened" and that the Government would invest heavily in new stock.

Next place in news interest was captured by the Shanghai Herald, which changed its name to the CHINA DAILY TRIBUNE. Details of the reorganization could not be obtained since the members of the staff in a position to know, declined to comment, while other staff members received their first inkling last Sunday morning when they saw the new masthead and read the front page "announcement," which apparently had been slipped in at the last minute.

From the announcement, local newspaper circles assumed that the Government was easing out from behind the Herald—at least from behind the back-breaking task of financing it. The Government, as well as local newspaper entrepreneurs, in recent months have found that being a "publisher" today is a costly business, with the monthly losses of most Shanghai papers running into millions of CNC dollars.

While it was felt that the Government may have succeeded in getting local commercial circles to take over the bulk of the financing of the Tribune, Shanghai newspapermen were certain that the Government did not intend to relax any of the editorial control thus far exercised over the Herald, which it erected upon the confiscated remains of the Shanghai Times.

While control of the giants of the local publishing field shifted, the Bureau of Social Affairs issued a list of 11 tabloid weeklies which it had ordered suppressed by the police. Reasons given were improper registration and the printing of articles of a "licentious nature."

Indicating that new hopefuls were still to be found, the local Yi Shih Pao (Social Welfare) announced that nine new papers are to be published in Shanghai. Included in the list is the Shanghai edition of the Sin Hua Jih Pao which the Communist Party proposes to establish in Shanghai shortly.

Meanwhile, two of China's *free* newspapers ran into more trouble. The nominally independent Ta Kung Pao reported that the Kuomintang Headquarters in Hsuhsien, Anhwei, had apparently taken upon itself the functions of censor and had decided that the citizens of Hsuhsien would be better off without the Ta Kung Pao, so banned the paper's circulation in the city. The headquarters admitted that they had received no instructions to censor the paper but had decided that "the contents of the paper are considered as improper and therefore (it) cannot be circulated in the district."

In Tientsin, another method of control, either of the press or any other type of enterprise became painfully evident, as the strike of workers on the Tientsin Chronicle entered its sixth day. Although the Chronicle, only English-language paper in the city, has been operated since the liberation by the Government's Ministry of Information, no settlement of the workers' demands for a 40 percent pay hike had been reached.

Events during the past week seemed to illustrate the difficulties under which the press has been operating ever since the Japanese surrender last August. Because of soaring commodity costs and the tight organization of the printers' unions—often Government controlled—it has become increasingly difficult to operate an honest and responsible journal, in either English or Chinese. Today there exist in China scarcely any truly free publications, in the Western sense of the word. The majority of today's publications are either Government owned or controlled, or owned by large military, political or business groups which feel the huge expenses incurred are justified by the voice obtained. The small, independent publisher operating as a personal business proposition hardly exists any more, except in the case of the small tabloids which specialize on sex, sell their papers at a high price and fill their advertising columns with nauseating testimonials for aphrodisiacs, venereal disease cures, etc.

To prospective publishers we would give a word of advice: Become a rice merchant; buy and sell and hoard for higher prices. It's more profitable, there's less Government interference and you have far fewer headaches.

Labor expert: Anyone who can recall offhand what strikes are on at the moment.

Labor Imbroglio

AFTER more than two months of strikes and lock-outs, labor is still clamoring for wage increases, while maintaining that capital is attempting to starve the poor worker. Capital maintains that the workers are attempting to cut the throat of the industrialist and thereby kill the goose that lays the golden egg. In this welter of charges and counter-charges, the government just leans back idly in its chair of authority and provides both parties with moral support and sound reasons why each party should come to a compromise, yet is itself unable to settle problems concerning its own striking personnel, such as teachers. Perhaps now, more than ever before, is sound reasoning and detached appraisal of the true state of affairs at a premium.

Before coming to any hard and fast decision on "what makes a striker tick" it must continually be borne in mind that for several decades now politics in this city has been very closely connected with the labor movement, and that petty politicians are often wont to use their "underdog" friends, the laborers, as jimmies to pry open the door of political power and affluence. That was true 20 years ago, and remains true today. Every gain made by the worker is a gain for the petty politicos who are continually behind the scenes serving their own purpose. Today they support the workers, and having gained an advantage, jump to the other side and win concessions and "grants" from capital. In the meanwhile both management and labor are forced to foot the bill.

Price control has proved a failure in any poorly organized country where it has been applied. That being the case a solution cannot be found in that line of action in regard to China's problems resulting from inflation. The only recourse then is to wage stabilization. The government should chart a complete list of occupations, fixing pay scales commensurate with the amount of physical effort required of the worker, and the amount of skill or education required for the fulfillment of his task. This scale of pay should be proportionate and all-embracing, so that a professor would not be expected to live on one-third the wage of a common manual laborer. Likewise civil servants should be amply remunerated for their labors. Once these relative basic wages have been fairly gauged, the cost of living index from month to month could be used as a basis for reckoning actual wages to be paid.

Now one of two things must be decided. Either the basic wage is to be much higher than wages prevailing before the war, and the cost of living index therefore essentially lower than that at present being put out by the government, or, on the other hand, the basic wage shall remain the same as that prevailing before the war, while the index remains at a realistic level. The present situation is highly anomalous for on the one hand the cost of living index is at a high level while the basic wages of workers have gone up twice, and sometimes three or four times, over the corresponding wages before the war. This is neither sound economically, nor a realistic basis for determining a just living wage.

But this decision will not be sufficient. Over and above any regulations on wage stabilization must come a clear-cut pledge from the government to use its machinery for arbitration for the plain and simple expedient of settling labor disputes, not for extra-legal purposes such as inciting workers to strike against any particular firm or concern whose existence is as a thorn in the side of the government. Likewise the manipulation of the workers by petty officials for their own personal ends must be done away with.

We believe that this plan should long ago have been favorably considered. The "laissez faire" attitude adopted by the government is benefitting neither workers nor management, but rather those shallow "interests" which always have much to gain, and little to lose, from labor disputes. Despite its strong words and stronger decisions on paper, the government has done precious little in the way of attempting to find an all-round remedy for the ailment. Piecemeal arbitration brings only piecemeal results. What is needed, and needed right now, is an over-all policy which will embrace all laborers and all managements.

A black market in steamship and airplane tickets from the interior to Shanghai has caused complaints. The feeling is that the returning refugee should not be gypped till he gets here.

Live And Let Franco Live?

THE apparent coyness of the United States and Great Britain to be lured into endorsing a UNO investigation of Franco's Spain is a bit puzzling. Franco became ruler of Spain by support of Nazi and Fascist powers and by that support alone. It has been clearly proved that his regime offered Germany and Italy every assistance against England and the United States short of shooting, and his aid against the USSR did not stop there. His Blue Legion, recruited from regulars of the Spanish Army and from militia, fought on the Russian front until United Nations protests caused the Legion's formal withdrawal. Yet almost until the end of the war, the Russians were capturing Spaniards who had come to fight the "Red Menace," and indirectly of course, the democratic menace of Britain and America too.

When Hitler was riding high, there was no doubt of Franco's position. American representatives to "neutral" Spain found Hitler—heiling Germans who had as much to say about economic policies as any Spaniard. Franco's official newspaper editorially greeted the American landing in North Africa as a weak, ridiculous attempt to oppose Nazi strength which would be summarily crushed by the master, Rommel.

True, in 1945, Franco began to make a public about-face. His newspapers viewed the liberation of France in terms that said, "strength of arms

has necessarily given prestige to certain theories of government throughout the world and has weakened the prestige of certain others."

A little later, when the Japs destroyed Manila, Franco broke off diplomatic relations with Japan, protesting the deaths of several officials of the Spanish Consulate in the Philippines—Franco, who had slaughtered Spaniards because they carried union cards and who paid his Moorish soldiers with Spanish women and girls!

It was the same fat little monster who told an American correspondent a few weeks ago, "I was never an enemy of democracy."

Yet Sir Alexander Cadogan voices the view that Franco's crimes should best be forgotten because he is now willing to cooperate with the conquerors. The Englishman takes the position that such tolerance follows the good Christian principle of "Live and Let Live."

In the abstract, the principle is admirable by any theology, but fits badly when applied to an administration that murdered its way to the top, maintained its rule by jailing, torturing and executing its opponents, and finally threw all its power into an effort to enslave the world under the symbols of the swastika, the fasces and the falange.

Cadogan is anxious to let Franco live, but not so enthusiastic about the life and liberty of the Spanish people. Apparently he is ready to take up where the Cliveden Set left off when they enforced a policy that destroyed the only representative form of democratic government Spain ever had. There was little of the spirit of Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln about the American element that allowed the United States to follow that policy. There is little of such spirit about those Americans who string along with Cadogan now.

The Cadogan attitude indicates clearly that now, as in the Cliveden days, official England fears the spread of Communism in Europe more than she fears Fascist dictators. Her fear is so great that in the case of Spain she is not willing to take a chance on the voice of the Spanish people. As her policy elsewhere in the world has shown, she will exert herself vigorously to maintain a *status quo* favorable to her regardless of Magna Charta, Rights of Man, Four Freedoms, and the opinions of any people not strong enough to throw off her influence. And that English policy has many American admirers.

With ruined Spanish tanks still on display in Moscow alongside Hitler's Tiger Tanks and his 88 mm. guns, nothing is more natural than that the Russians should push a UNO investigation of the first off-color symptom that comes out of Spain. The initiative need not have been Poland's, or Russia's. It might have been taken by any member of UNO who sincerely desires to secure world peace and it is not reassuring that the proposal of an investigation of Franco has come so tardily.

The opinion of the people of the world about Communism is still divided, but the sacrifice of millions of lives has made the position of Fascism quite clear. Regardless of the questions of Iran, Greece, Indonesia, China and the Italian colonies, the reckoning with Spain's Franco administration is long, long overdue. For Franco is Fascism and while Fascism exists anywhere, it will be a threat to the peace and freedom of people everywhere.

The United Nations have adopted as their symbol a globe crossed by eight spokes. We only hope a certain three of those spokes aren't crossed up.

Democracy For The Army

(From the Chicago Sun)

"THE Army is undemocratic;" most of its leadership is "class-conscious, ultra-conservative, absolutist." Those words sound like a buck private grousing, but they were spoken by Brig. General Holdridge (retired) before the House Military Affairs Committee.

When a West Pointer assails evils perpetuated by his own caste, there is renewed hope that the fresh air of democracy can ventilate our armed forces. New voices should be added to his and others that have spoken out against Prussian practices and attitudes. Congress, the President and the Army should root them out.

The need for a real citizens' Army and Navy goes deeper than making the services more attractive to recruits. This nation ought not to continue any special-privilege system. Walt Whitman's attack on "trebly-aristocratic rules and regulations" in 1870 still has value: "I say if the present theory of our Army and Navy is sensible and true, then the rest of America is an unmitigated fraud."

One of Hirohito's former horses, Hatsushimo, which recently was shipped to the United States by boat, was said to be a poor sailor. Well, that's all right. Hirohito's a poor Emperor.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

April 23, 1921.

Prognosis

A study of the political situation in South China shows that Dr. Sun's presidential path is not going to be a bed of roses.

• • •

Elusive

The key to peace in the Far East exists at the present time in America but it is doubtful whether anyone knows just where the key is to be found and whether anyone knows well enough what it looks like to recognize it if he stumbles upon it.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

April 25, 1936.

First Hand

Chen Hsiang-ju, director of the Shanghai Zoo, returned from Japan after a six-months study of methods....

• • •

Protest

Japanese Consul General at Foochow called on General Chen Yi, chairman of Fukien Province, to protest against alleged anti-Japanese student activities in that area.

Scandal In Yunnan: Bribery Quite Common In "Elections," Paper Openly Declares

By CHARLES J. CANNING

KUNMING, Apr. 18.—The present plenary session of the Yunnan Provincial Council, which held its opening ceremony on April 1, has done one thing good, at least. It threw light on a series of hitherto closely-guarded political scandals and helped the public to understand more clearly the true role of the Provincial Council.

It is necessary to see what kind of organization the Provincial Council is if we are to have a good idea of the whole situation. According to the organic regulations of the Provincial Council promulgated by the National Government, the Provincial Council is supposed to be a representative body whose duty it is to speak in the name of the people and to look after their interests and welfare. The council is composed of councillors reportedly "elected" by the hsien (county) councils and each hsien is entitled to elect one councillor. The speaker and the deputy speaker of the council are elected from among the councillors. The secretary-general is appointed by the National Government and the secretaries are appointed by the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Provincial Government.

Council Ignored

The Provincial Council has the right to submit proposals to the Provincial Government, to listen to reports from the Provincial Government, to interpellate the Provincial Government, to accept petitions from the people for redressing their grievances and to supervise the expenditures of the Provincial Government.

A careful study of the organic regulations indicates that the Provincial Council is more an advisory organ than a representative body. For one thing, its councillors are not elected by the people. Nor are they responsible to the people. They are elected by the hsien councils, which under existing circumstances are not representative bodies, either. In the second place, the resolutions of the Council are not binding on the Provincial Government, which, as often is the case, simply pigeon-holes the resolutions with impunity. And there is nothing the council can do about it.

Manipulation Charged

At the session on the morning of April 4 when Commissioner of Civil Affairs Chang Pan-hang of the Provincial Government had finished his report on civil affairs, several councillors rose to interpellate the Commissioner on reported fraud and manipulation in the election of councillors. Councillor Li Yi-ping (one-time deputy speaker of the former Provisional Provincial Council) said with considerable heat and bitterness: "I don't know whether I was appointed by the Government or elected through the proper channels. If the former were the case it would be the greatest disgrace of my life."

It was not without reason that Councillor Li felt pretty bad about the matter. He had run for re-election as deputy speaker but he was defeated by a powerful clique, which branded him as an opportunist not to be trusted.

Several councillors followed suit and demanded that the whole unsavory mess be cleared up now that the lid was off. Said one councillor:

Probe Demanded

"Our reputation and personal integrity are at stake. We must let the public know that we are representatives of the people and not a bunch of hand-picked yes-men. It is absolutely necessary and important to probe the matter to the bottom."

The interpellation on the subject of manipulation and other malpractices lasted more than an hour. From time to time some councillors cut in saying "Hey, wait a minute. There is no sense in washing one's dirty linen in public."

Finally the Commissioner of Civil Affairs told the councillors not to take rumors seriously and that they had all of them clean bills so far as reputation and personal integrity were concerned. Said the Commissioner:

"You gentlemen may take my word for it. So far as I know you were properly elected. If the government had appointed any councillors, that was at the time when my predecessor, Commissioner Lu, was in office and I had nothing whatsoever to do with it."

Taking up the cudgels for his former boss, Mr. Yang Tien-li, former secretary-general of the Bureau of Civil Affairs under Commissioner Lu Tze-an, stoutly denied that the "tired old man" was involved in the mess. Yang stated that he understood that an order marked "strictly confidential" was issued to the hsien authorities concerning the election of councillors to the Provincial Council, but he was in no position to reveal who issued the said order.

Secret Commission Of 5

The whole thing was an open secret. When Li Tsung-huang was Acting Governor and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Yunnan he issued a circular order to the various hsien councils, magistrates and hsien Kuomintang offices instructing them to prepare a list of three persons for each district to be submitted to the secret Supreme Commission of Five in Kunming for final decision.

The Supreme Commission was composed of five high-ranking government officials and Kuomintang big-shots and it selected the councillors from the list prepared by the various hsien authorities. The holding of elections was a mere formality and for window-dressing purposes.

When General Lu Han succeeded Li Tsung-huang as Governor, it was too late to do anything about it. Most hsien councils had already "elected" the men named by the Commission of Five.

I was reliably informed that the number of councillors named by the Commission of Five constituted about 90 percent of the entire membership of the council.

"Bribery Quite Common"

Even the pro-Government Chen Yih Pao had this to say in its editorial of April 1:

"Reports from the districts indicate that there are several points worthy of attention.

"1. The expression of the will of the people left much to be desired and local elections were often manipulated or stage-managed by depraved gentry or inspired by government authorities.

"2. District magistrates and Kuomintang bosses forced their candidates on the electors.

"3. Bribery in elections seems quite common."

Attendance Poor

Well, what can you expect of such a body of hand-picked men? Even the councillors themselves seem to have lost interest in the meetings of the council. Attendance fell off each day during the first few days of the session. There were 81 councillors present at the opening ceremony on April 1, 72 councillors at the session on April 3 and only 65 at the session on April 5.

When the Council resumed session at 1 p.m. on April 6 only 19 councillors were present. The speaker just sat around talking about the weather. Half an hour later, the number increased to 43. No sooner had the speaker announced the opening of the meeting than one councillor raised the question of a quorum.

After considerable debate it was decided that at least 58 councillors were required to make up the necessary quorum. Someone objected. Finally the council passed a resolution to the effect that a letter be addressed to the Bureau of Civil Affairs requesting information regarding the exact number of councillors that had been "elected" so that a proper quorum might be fixed.

Doesn't it sound strange that the council had no idea as to how many members it had? Nevertheless, that's the case, anyway.

"Tempest In Teapot"

It seems that the unsavory muck-raking by a small number of "enfants terribles" and of "inconveniently honest political novices" at the meeting of the Council had

Scandal In Yunnan: Fraud, Embezzlement Of Funds Charged To Lun Henchman

By BERNARD SAH

KUNMING, Apr. 19—The removal of Governor Lun by armed force, which was generally regarded as "undemocratic," however, has offered perhaps the best opportunity for readjusting the provincial economic policy in the light of changed circumstances ensuing from the abrupt conclusion of eight years of war. Two recent developments indicate that the readjustment already has been initiated.

The rumor circulated that Lu Tsung-jen, Governor Lun's henchman, is charged with having embezzled public funds and with maladministration while in charge of the Yunnan Food Control Bureau and concurrently of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department has turned out to be true, according to the investigation and auditing of documents and accounts concerned by the People's Provincial Political Council. The allegations consist of the following:

Huge Sum Involved

(I) Funds covering purchase of military rice:

Lu is charged with embezzling funds amounting to CNC$1,680,891,250 from the local Treasury, either by delaying the payments or by transfers to the Hsin Wen Bank, of which Lu himself was and is the Director General. People concerned sustained heavy losses owing to the delays in payment. CNC$1,222,700,000 was deposited in the Hsin Wen Bank at a weekly interest of 15 percent (?....Ed), although the rate of daily (?) interest among banks was 30 percent at that time. The total figure embezzled has been broken down to the following:

(a) Of CNC$2,400,000,000 to cover the purchase of military rice, CNC$822,700,000 was drawn out and deposited in the Hsin Wen Bank by several installments paid into two accounts: CNC$82,000,000 was paid in on November 15, CNC$70,000,000 on November 29 and CNC$78,000,000 on December 4, 1944. There were other items. The above deposits were drawn out for payment on and after January 4, 1945.

People's Losses Heavy

(b) CNC$107,075,000, drawn out of the local Treasury, was neither paid into a bank, nor remitted for payment of purchases, but was long detained by the dealer.

(c) Arrears of CNC$160,500,000, due to 23 hsien for a period of 46 days, entailed heavy losses on the part of the people, as during this period the price of rice advanced from CNC$12,000 to $34,000 per picul.

(d) A remittance to Paoshan of CNC$27,000,000 through the Bank of Oversea Chinese in December 1944 for the purchase of rice at Genkun Hsien was found by the auditors to have been lodged idly in the said bank for a period of more than one year. No step was taken by the remitter to settle the remittance, which was rejected by the recipient because no rice was available for purchase at the time.

Outcry Brings Action

(II) Funds covering freight for military rice purchased:

The total figure on this account was CNC$400,000,000. CNC$236,383,750 was paid in the form of advances; particulars of the payments were not available. The balance, i.e., CNC$163,616,250, which it was intended to hold, was issued only when complaints and charges from all quarters became too loud.

(III) Funds covering payments for rice stocks:

A bill allocating funds totaling CNC$400,000,000 to various hsiens for re-purchasing rice to be stored against the years of famine, was carried by the PPPC. However, the funds were entrusted to the good offices of the Civil Affairs Department by the provincial government for deposit at interest. Lu took this opportunity to lodge the whole amount in the Hsin Wen Bank at a monthly interest of 12 percent for a period of one year and four months.

Lu Pleads "Illness"

The reply to the above charges, which is too long to quote here, consists of some absurd points: Firstly, Lu acquits himself on the grounds of ill health and of holding two busy offices, which would tend to cause him to overlook things! He further shifts the responsibility for delaying payments to a certain clerk, whose absence due to sickness must be blamed, he said.

Finally, he concludes that as no perfect man, so the saying goes, works under the Ministry of Food, so the fact that he was not a perfect man should be excused.

* * *

Enterprise For The People

A committee of 15, with seven members nominated by the PPPC and the remainder appointed by the local government, has been set up to form a corporation to be known as the "People's Enter-

---

caused considerable embarrassment and headaches to local politicians.

The other night I was having a pleasant chat with a high-ranking government official when I chanced to ask him what he thought of the interpellations at the Council meetings. He said casually:

"Don't you take those foolish questions too seriously. Some newspaper editors were so naive as to say that they have created a big stir. Why, it is just a tempest in a tea-cup. I know these councillors. Their barks are worse than their bites. They are really jolly good fellows at heart. Just take it easy and every thing will come out all right."

This statement, as I see it, is typical of the government attitude toward the Council.

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prise." The purpose of the institution is to promote democratic economy: a corporation of the people, by the people, for the people. This corporation is to take the place formerly filled by organs operated by the provincial government, such as the Yunnan Economic Committee, the Yunnan Enterprise Bureau and the Yunnan Fu Tien Sin Bank (Yunnan Provincial Bank).

The stock of the corporation is to be equally allocated to every "Fu" (family). In principle, the natives of Yunnan, say, 12,000,000 in number, are nominally the shareholders. It is estimated that every "Fu" will get one share. One representative from each village will be elected to form a board holding the supreme power. In view of the incompleteness of the census and handicaps in communication, the composition of a Provisional Board of Representatives—half from members of PPPC and half from persons of established popularity—is said to be quite satisfactory, at any rate, for the beginning.

Trimmings Or Realities?

These smackings of democracy in economics might satisfy some sensitive tongues, but unless these under-currents run deeper and wilder, they will again fall into the old track of mere "democratic decoration."

The government's iron hand on the control of exports still holds tight. People who know something of the Yunnan business world will not fail to point out that certain bureaucracies, fattened during the war, still stand guard over scores of strongholds, including banking, real estate, insurance, hotels, newspaper publication, and others. Moreover, people who know something of Yunnan political and party circles will not fail to point out that most of the members of PPPC were nominated by the magistrates only upon the approval of a Five-Man Committee of the Provincial Party Headquarters—and these members, it is assumed, will be the representatives of the stockholders of the People's Enterprise Corporation.

Who will safeguard this young corporation against loss in the mess of party control or break his neck amidst these bureaucratic strong blocs? Who will vouch that the people actually will be vested with the rights of shareholders in such a corporation, which has been instituted from the top downwards, and who is there to see that the transfer of properties of the provincial government to a people's corporation will not be merely a political gesture, necessitated by the removal of the governor?

Economic Prospects Dark

At present, all the foregoing carefully considered, one must conclude that the economic outlook for Yunnan today still is dim.

M. A. Roxas, Hero And Collaborationist, May Head Philippine Republic!

(Contributed)

IN less than two and a half months a new Republic will be born in war-torn Manila, and Philippine Independence will be proclaimed for the second time in 30-odd months. Thursday, July 4, 1946, will be the day and most likely the President of United States, Harry S. Truman, will be on hand to give the new Republic his blessing and fatherly advice as to how to steer a straight and clear course in the storm-ridden waters of 1946. And who will be the man at the helm of the ship? That question will be settled in a few days when either Sergio Osmena, Sr. or Manuel A. Roxas will be elected President of the new Philippine Republic. Should Roxas be elected, and he seems to be the idol of the masses, the very same people who 30 months ago in their hearts condemned the hero of Bataan for helping to frame the Constitution of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic. But let's go back to that day.

For weeks, press and radio, posters and leaflets had prepared the people for it. Now it had come. Through a city dressed in its holiday best beneath archs of triumph, along avenues gay with bunting, to the noise of blaring bands, more than 50,000 men, women and children had marched with little paper flags clutched in their brown hands. Now they were gathered at the ceremonial site, listening to a voice, that even through the distortion of the public address system was eager, vibrant and triumphant. "The Filipino people....," it was saying, "invoking the aid of Divine Providence .... of Philippine patriots and martyrs.... hereby proclaim ....that they are .... a free and independent nation."

Manila, October 14, 1943

The place was Manila. The time 9.58 a.m. The day, Monday, October 14, 1943. The speaker, Jose P. Laurel. The event, the inauguration of the Philippine Republic.

The crowd that stood before Laurel had seemed out of place, too silent and subdued for the occasion. But for one brief moment, as they heard his words and grasped their meaning, the mind of that strangely apathetic crowd of 50,000—and of its equally apathetic 17,000,000 brothers—became alive with the thought: was it possible? Could it be true? Was this, after all, the real thing, the independence for which they had so long and valiantly fought? Or was this another Jap trick to lull them into submission? Most answered that question right then and there. But for many then—and by the grace of politics for more now—the question still remains unanswered.

Were we to judge the Republic solely by the men who were its shining lights, we could hardly escape the conclusion that the Republic was, as they said, "real", a "free and independent state." All of the men who guided it, had led the Filipino people before the war; some are still called leaders today!

Holders Of High Office

Jose P. Laurel, who was its President, had played a leading part in framing the constitution of the Commonwealth, had sat in the highest court in the land, had taught in most of its universities.

Benigno Aquino, who was the Speaker of its Assembly, had been the idol of Tarlac, elected time and again to the legislative chamber, appointed Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

Jose Julo, who was its Chief Justice, had been Commonwealth Secretary of Justice, speaker of the last Commonwealth assembly, president of the Nationalista Party.

Claro M. Recto, who was its Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been President of the Convention that framed the Commonwealth constitution, and, like Laurel, had sat in the Supreme Court.

Jorge B. Vargas, who was its Ambassador to Japan, had for years been President Quezon's secretary, a member of the Commonwealth cabinet, the man Quezon left behind to take care of Manila.

Quintin Paredes, who was its Minister of Public Works and Communications, had controlled Abra for 40 years, been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and first Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington.

Roxas The People's Man

And Manuel A. Roxas. Without him, perhaps, no one would seriously have thought the Republic was real. Almost all the others who were in the republic had already lost much of their prestige by their actions in the Philippine Executive Commission. Roxas was still unvarnished, dynamic, brilliant, for years Speaker of the House. He was the people's man. He had fought at Bataan and Corregidor and Mindanao, and far more important still, had stedfastly refused to accept any position under the Japs.

But now Roxas had taken an active part, a leading part in fact, in framing the Constitution upon which the Republic was based, and was Vice Chairman of the Central Committee that prepared the ceremonies for the inauguration of the Republic. He became a member of its National Planning Board, and later, when the Republic was fast losing its hold because the priority it had given to

the Japanese demands left it unable to feed the people, it was Roxas who came to the fore to save its dying prestige by becoming a minister without portfolio, Chairman of its Economic Planning Board, head of its Rice Procurement Agency, and promising the people that "every grain of rice you give to the government will go to feed a hungry Filipino."

Chicanery Obvious

Surely, men like Laurel, Aquino, Yulo, Recto, Vargas Paredes and Roxas, with years of honorable service behind them, would not have lent their names to political chicanery! Surely these men would not have deceived and defrauded their people with a spurious republic?

Unfortunately, the records of the men who were its strongest pillars is no test of he reality of the Republic. The question is not what these men would have done or would not have done, but what they did do and did not do. Speculation of the probabilities of human conduct will lead us nowhere. Only by staying straight on the course of events can we hope to answer the question correctly, without bias or prejudice. It is only hard facts that count. And the facts count hard against the Republic!

"We have provided," Laurel said when he asked the Kalibapi convention to ratify the constitution of the Republic, "for a government by the people, whose powers are exercised by the people." "I joined the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence," Roxas said after liberation, "because I wanted to make the constitution of the Republic democratic. .... There was nothing wrong with that constitution."

PALPABLE FRAUD

One need not be a lawyer or political analyst to detect the lie. The fraud is in the constitution itself, open and palpable. The President, the Constitution provided, shall be elected by the National Assembly. The National Assembly, it further said, shall be composed of provincial governors, city mayors, and one delegate from each province and chartered city. The governors and mayors were appointed by the President. The delegates were elected by the Kalibapi, and all the officers of the Kalibapi were appointed by the President.

It was a lovely scheme, beautiful in its simplicity: the President appointed the assembly, and the assembly elected the President. Nothing was left to chance. Nothing could be done against the President's will. The assembly could not re-enact any measure the President had twice rejected: the Supreme Court could pass upon the legality of any treaty the President entered into: and it could invalidate a law only when its opinion was unanimous. If this was not dictatorship, it is difficult to imagine what is.

LAUREL A DICTATOR

It is not surprising that the constitution of the Republic should have made a dictator of the president. At the very first meeting of the men who drafted the constitution, Col. Utonomiya, then Director of the Branch of General Affairs of the Japanese Military Administration, later Deputy of Staff to General Tomoyuki Yamashita (the first Japanese war criminal to be hanged in Manila), gave them secret, but definite instructions to "centralize power in the Executive," to draw an instrument that would the Philippines "a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Together with these instructions he distributed copies of a speech of China's puppet, Wang Ching-wei, and urged them to read and ponder on it and "let its spirit guide them." The fact that the Japs approved the constitution these men drafted compels us to conclude that they complied with Utonomiya's orders, and that they acted in the spirit of Wang Ching-wei.

But that alone does not settle the doubt. Even if the Republic had been a dictatorship, it could still have been independent. To answer this part of the question, we must look not only at the constitution of the Republic, but beyond it, to the very heart of Japanese strategy.

Japan's War Strategy

When Japan struck at the United States, it did so because it knew that it could gain the initial advantage, that American unpreparedness would give it time to drive the forces of democracy from almost all of East Asia. But Japan also knew that the American setback would be temporary Sooner or later productive genius, American wealth and resources, would build in army, navy and air force it could not possibly hope to equal unless it could successfully exploit the peoples of Asia, and make willing, docile wholehearted Allies of its subjugated millions. Then it could have made reconquest costly and difficult, tired America out, and eventually secured victory.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was simply the execution of this strategy. The Philippines, whom Rizal had called the key to the Orient, was a vital part of that sphere. Its cooperation had to be secured. But how? Japan could not hope to give the Philippines greater material prosperity, greater individual liberty than the United States had. But it could promise the Philippines what the Filipinos had struggled for for centuries, what America had not given them: independence.

Brazen Crimes Legalized!

The granting of independence, the creation of a Republic was as much a part of the Japanese scheme of conquest as a fleet of ships, a squadron of planes. Through it Japan hoped not only to secure the collaboration of the Filipino people, not only to color with legality the brazen crimes it committed in the Philippines, but also to pose to the world—and especially to Asia—as a true liberator, an altruistic, magnanimous people, fighting not for themselves, but for their fellow-Orientals.

When the men who composed the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence drafted the constitution, when they inaugurated the Republic, they played right into the hands of the Japanese.

They told the world of Japan's "lofty and ennobling mission," and through their lips, Japanese propaganda became more palatable, sounded more real.

They entered into a pact of alliance, peacefully giving Japan what it could never have won through the force of arms: the right to use Filipino labor to construct its fortifications and Filipino soldiers to fight its battles.

2 TREATY FRAUDS

They entered into two economic treaties so fraudulent they were never published: treaties that gave Japan absolute control over virtually all Philippine industries and natural resources, that bound the Republic to satisfy Japanese demands before ministering to the needs of its own citizens.

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GUERILLAS TRAPPED

They told the guerillas that independence was real, cast upon them the blame for Japanese atrocities, lured them from the hills with promises of forgiveness, and when they did come down, which many did, stood passively by as the Japanese tortured and killed them.

One year later, they declared war against the United States and Great Britain and compelled Filipino men and boys to construct Japanese military installations, to build the very defense works from which, when liberation came, the people were slaughtered by the Japanese.

One phase of the question still remains, however, one doubt still lingers. Granting that the Republic was false, that independence was unreal, that both helped the Japanese cause, that the men who headed the Republic were Japanese puppets, still, had they not been heroic puppets? They helped the Japanese, but had they not also helped the Filipino people? If others had been in their place, would not matters have been worse?

Again we must look at the facts. Juan de la Cruz now had a bill of rights—on paper. True the constitution promised him he could not be deprived of life, liberty or process without "due process of law," but the Kempeitai still arrested him without warrant, still beat and tortured him without cause or trial. True, he could fly his flag alone, but hobnailed terror still stalked the city and the countryside. True, he had his own rice procurement agency with the best economist in the land at its head, but he was still dying from hunger, along city streets. Regardless of who had headed the Republic, matters could scarcely have been worse, the people could hardly have suffered more.

Will Roxas Succeed?

On August 17, 1945, less than two years after he had triumphantly proclaimed "the hour of fulfilment of our most solemn aspirations," Jose P. Laurel was to declare that "in view of the acceptance by Japan of the terms of the Potsdam declaration, and consequent termination of the Greater East Asia War, the Republic of the Philippines had ceased to exist." The admission was plain and damning: conceived as an integral part of the Japanese scheme for conquest, the Republic died when the scheme collapsed.

In death, as in life, the Republic showed itself for what it really was: the tool of Japanese tyranny.

All the important men connected with the Government of the short-lived Philippine Republic of 1943 are under arrest as war criminals and collaborators, except Manuel A. Roxas, and will be tried in the near future. Will Roxas, former idol of the masses, succeed where all others have failed: to serve two masters? The answer will be given by the Filipino people at the polls this week.

Kalgan's Main Industries Being Operated Despite Handicaps Of Civil War, Blockade

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

THE wheels of Kalgan's factories are turning, and they'd be turning faster if the economic blockade created by the civil war did not bar Kalgan products from the markets of Tientsin and Peiping. That's the opinion of an American, until recently a soldier of the Army of the United States, who has just returned from the largest city controlled by the Chinese Communists.

The American toured Kalgan's industries thoroughly and found the various plants operating at as near capacity as limited circumstances allow. The Jap-erected plant for making linseed and rapeseed oil was turning out 3,000 catties of oil daily. The compressing plant which supplied oxygen, hydrogen and other gases for the iron works produces an average of 9,150 tanks every day, and one of Kalgan's four large paper mills is operating on a full schedule. The others would be operating, the American says, if the Communists could import felt blankets necessary for manufacture of paper.

Machines, Parts Needed

Also, the manufacturers of Kalgan need machinery to replace that destroyed by the Japs and Puppets and they need extra parts for repairs. They could buy some of their necessities in the Kuomintang-controlled cities, says the American, if they could also export the various products of their factories and if dealers in wool and hides could trade freely with the China Coast. The American says Kalgan traders have 2,000,000 catties of wool baled and ready for shipping to markets and 60,000 hides.

But the blockade of the Kuomintang troops just south of the Hopei boundary is tight. The American talked to some of the many students who are coming into the Communist area from Peiping and they told him how they had to disguise themselves as peasants and how they were subjected to thorough searches. They told him also that they could see no evidence that the railroad behind the Kuomintang lines was being repaired, though laborers on the Communist side were busily replacing ties and rails.

The students told the American that they saw Kuomintang troops tearing down sections of the Great Wall in the north Hopei area—but not merely in compliance with the PCC injunction to all forces to tear down fortifications. Instead, the students say Kuomintang troops are converting the material into new, modern-style fortifications which face the Communist positions.

Election Drive Opened

An election campaign, not entirely unlike those held in rural United States during the late 1800's, was one of the most interesting events the American saw in Kalgan. The Communists have held many elections before, but seldom did the war allow them time enough for even a short campaign.

Now that's all changed and the American saw the city when streets were filled with parades which stopped at various places at which speakers delivered speeches in behalf of various candidates.

People of Kalgan who have only recently come in contact with democratic processes, are still somewhat skeptical, said the American, but they are learning more daily of their rights of choosing their own officials. Dramatic troupes of children cooperate with propaganda teams to teach the people the importance of choosing honest officials.

New Rights Appreciated

The uncertainty of the people who have been used to Japs, Puppets and local dictators, was expressed by a stonemason who stood watching the campaign with the American.

"It's the first time I ever saw people who can't read or write becoming officers of the government," said the mason. "Surely the workers are getting advantages they never had before, but I don't know whether it's good or bad. We'll have to wait and see."

The mason told the American he had joined the local labor union.

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but not because he knew anything about the "rights of workers." Frankly, that was the way he could get more work.

Written Ballot Secret

Voting was by secret, written ballot, the American says, but special arrangements had to be made for illiterate voters. They chose secretaries when they trusted, and in their presence, the secretaries marked ballots for them.

Participation of many landlords and small businessmen in the elections both as voters and candidates led the American to inquire about the status of capital and capitalist in Kalgan and he found that private ownership of industries and land not only exists but is encouraged.

The large Pao Hsing coal mines, for instance, taken over from Jap and Puppet owners, are now financed by both the government and by private stockholders. Divided into 300 shares, the stock has been sold to the amount of $140,000,000 local currency to private citizens while the government put up $37,000,000 to buy the rest. Producing 400 tons daily from the shafts that are operating, the new owners expect to equal the output under the Japs, 450 tons daily, very soon. They have been impeded by lack of suitable machinery and, to a degree, by the absence of enough technical experts.

The problem of the technical experts is rapidly being solved, however, for the Communists have imported a number of these from Tientsin and Peiping, and the American says they are receiving good salaries.

Americans Welcome

The government of Kalgan and the Chahar-Hopei-Shansi Liberated Area welcomes not only American industrialists, but American technical experts, the American says. Contrary to popular outside opinion, the Communists hope American importers will establish commercial contacts with their areas, though they are reluctant to make customs rules that might differ from those established by the Central Government, for they feel that such practice might be viewed as bad faith by the Central authorities and therefore impede the formation of the coalition government.

But General Nieh Jen-chung, commanding general at Kalgan, said his government is ready to pay top salaries to American technicans who desire to come and teach modern methods to the Chinese workers who are still operating their factories by methods they learned five, eight and 10 years ago.

Far from wanting to continue any sort of civil war, the Communists hope for peace and the coalition democratic government as soon as possible, according to the American, so they may push the rebuilding of north China which they have so vigorously begun.

Soviets Strip Korea Plants Of Machinery; Rice Shortage, Inflation Grow Steadily

By PALMER HOYT, JR.

SEOUL, April 1.—Koreans who expected speedy solution to their economic problems and establishment in the near future of a provisional Korean government are going to be disappointed unless the joint United States-Soviet commission for Korea moves more rapidly in the future than it has since it began deliberations on March 20.

Most recent communique from the commission indicates that the group is carrying out the plan laid down for it in the Moscow decision—and that is about all. This communique, the third, was issued on March 30. It told that the commission had been meeting and that "as result of analysis and exchange of views" between the delegations it had stt up a program of work, the first stage of which was fulfillment of Paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision—the second fulfillment of Paragraph 3. Three subcommissions were created under joint chairmanships. They will study conditions on the structure and principles of the provisional government and political platforms and "other appropriate measures" for the coming government.

Information Scarce

The other two communiques were even less informative. One told that the joint commission had begun work and the other that the group was considering formation of a provisional government—the reason it was created at the Moscow Conference.

Real problems facing the group were brought out before the meetings started. In fact they were apparent in Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge's announcement of results of the meetings between Soviet and American forces here last January and February. Before the commission began meeting Hodge issued a statement of aims—foremost of which was a desire that the economic blackout be lifted between the two occupation zones, that freedom of movement, freedom of trade and exchange of goods by the two governing powers be instituted. He said then that this was essential before any provisional government could be formed.

No Removal Of Barriers

When Col. Gen. Terentyi Shtikov, Soviet delegation chief, who also lead the preliminary group, made his speech at the state ceremony marking the opening of the commission, he too made a statement of aims. He said that the Soviet Union "has a keen interest in Korea being a true democratic and independent country, friendly to the Soviet Union, so that in the future it will not become a base for an attack on the Soviet Union," and pointed out that the task of the commission was to help the Koreans create a provisional government.

He made no mention of removal of 38th parallel barriers, and furthermore made it quite clear that the provisional government—and the provisional government first and foremost—was the thing after which the Soviet delegation was driving. In his speech he said that another of the commission's tasks would be measures of aid with respect to trusteeship to assure revival of an independent Korean state on a democratic basis.

Trusteeship Watchword

Trusteeship has become a watchword in Korea during the past three months. It has become a political slogan—delineating the so-called leftists from the rightists. The "rightist" group took a firm stand in December on first announcement of the possibility of trusteeship, and has refused to accept such a possibility. The leftist groups, on the other hand, have taken a stand that this follows the Moscow Decision, that the Moscow Decision is law, and anyone who opposes it is naturally a traitor and not fit to be in the government. In the south, this would automatically eliminate Syngman Rhee, his followers, the Democratic and Nationalist parties.

Koreans are taking an active interest in the work of the commission, and although most of them are sitting by and waiting for some move to be made, there is a great deal of speculation as to whether and when and which political groups will be considered "democratic". This was brought about by the Moscow decision which calls for the commission to consult with "democratic" political parties and social groups.

Rhee Holding Out

As it now stands the Communist and people's party group, aligned on one side insist that the American-Sponsored Representative Democratic Council ("neither representative nor democratic") is a fascistic organization, while Dr. Syngman Rhee, chairman of the council, breezily refers to the opposition as pro-Japanese and anti-Democratic. To Rhee the People's Party is just as red as the Communist. He wants no part of either, and has come out openly against any type of coalition government because he fears that such would give the Communists "a toe-hold with which they want to split our country."

By the same token the Communists want no part of Rhee.

Pak Heun Young, secretary general of the party, recently said that the Communist party would not work with Rhee's council under any conditions. The Democratic National Front, a leftist organization which is actually the southern counterpart of the advisory council, reiterated this. The fact that Pak, People's Party Chairman Lyuh Woo Heung, old People's Republic leader Hur Hun and "Provisional Government" black sheep this group may account for the Kim Won Bong are co-chairmen of stand.

2 Coalitions Appear

Both the council and the Democratic Front claim themselves to be the representative groups. Formation of the council was supposed to bring together all parties in a coalition—from which the American candidates to the provisional government could be picked. But like everything else in the American occupation zone, it split sharply to left and right, and now the Americans have two "representative" coalitions on their hands.

A recent article in the Emancipation Daily News, organ of the Communist party, stated that Koreans wanted above all speedy realization of a provisional government but that most Koreans did not want the same type of government as Russia "because most Koreans cannot understand communism". Neither did Koreans want a government such as that of the United States, "because the American system cannot solve the unemployment problem."

Minority Rule Opposed

The article called on the commission to exclude the undemocratic parties and consult only with democratic organizations in formation of the government. These organizations would be the leftist front in the south, and the communist-controlled North Korea Interim People's Committee.

At the same time, the rightist Great Eastern News came out with a strong attack on Shtikov's opening commission speech. An editorial said he wanted to establish a government "with the Korean Communist party—which favors Russia—in power." It added that Koreans would not accept such a minority rule, and that such a government would be nothing but dictatorship.

For the first time the same newspaper openly attacked the Soviet Union for its activities in the northern occupation zone, stating that it was difficult to understand how the people could be so ignorant of "barbarous acts continually being committed against Korean lives and property" by the Russians. The editorial also accused the Soviets of delaying solution of the economic problems caused by division of the country at the 38th parallel.

Reds Openly Attacked

Pointing out that Russia's declaration of war was unnecessary because the Japanese were already practically defeated, the newspaper voiced its suspicion of Soviet motives, and questioned the Soviet Union's reasons for "refusing to divulge conditions north of the 38th parallel."

Recent Korean reports have divulged information that the Soviets north of the 38th parallel are removing capital goods as they did in Manchuria. One report stated that they had shipped booty from Manchuria through Korea and into the Maritime province. Other Koreans stated that Soviet authorities had removed machinery, products and equipment from heavy industrial plants throughout the northern area.

PLANTS STRIPPED

One report stated that between September and November of last year the Soviets removed all the machinery, down to and including window frames and glass, from the Nippon Seitetsu Kaisha, one of the largest steel plants in Korea.

Another said that in Chongzin, a northeastern city, Soviet forces stripped the local textile mill of all heavy machinery and at the eastern ports of Hungnam, Wonsan and Chongjin, cranes and dock installations were removed and carted away.

Although these reports all come from Koreans who have evacuated the Soviet zone, they are the only information available to American forces, who to date have not been allowed to travel north of the occupation boundary.

Rice Prices Soar

Other reports from the north bear out previous statements that the Soviet zone is facing a severe food shortage during the coming months, perhaps more serious than the one in the American zone. Rice now sells for approximately the same price in both zones, and to the average Korean is available only on the black market. Most recent jump of rice prices here broguht it to Yen 3000 (US$200) per suk (330 lbs.) and reports say that it has gone as high as that in the north.

Military Government authorities in the American zone are worried today about the food shortage to come in the months of May and June, when under the Japanese the Koreans suffered from "spring starvation," and could be seen gathering roots and wild plants to pull them through till the spring harvests.

This year the spring harvests, because of lack of fertilizer, will be cut in half. Where in previous years the Koreans depended on their two-crop system to keep them going the year round, with importations from Manchuria and exports to Japan, this year they have had none of the former.

"Rice Hunts" Under Way

Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor of the American zone, blames the Koreans for most of this. He said that during the first three months of American occupation, when there were no price controls, the Koreans ate, drank and manufactured 50 percent of their year's supply of rice. Now the Koreans will not believe that rice is not available.

Military Government's rice collection plan, which has recently been augmented by rewards for information leading to seizure of withheld rice, has been pretty much a failure.

Last week Lerch announced intensification of the collection program and besides rewards, authorized military governors of provinces to use American soldiers in "rice hunts" and enforcement of collections.

16,000,000 Lbs. Collected

A few days ago Lerch said that the collection program was "proceeding in a most satisfactory manner." He added that although six weeks ago there was practically no rice in Seoul, today the warehouses contain more than 16,000,000 pounds of rice—enough for distribution of 660,000 pounds per week from now until October, the month of the harvest. This means that there is now enough rice in Military Government warehouses to give each person only one-half pound per week. Lerch pointed out that it would be impossible to distribute rice to all people in Seoul, but that the military government would be able to furnish a small supply to "those who need it most."

Meanwhile the newspapers of Seoul carry daily articles about the extreme shortage. There are a number of strikes throughout the countryside, by employees who want higher wages or rice furnished them in lieu of money. Last week three newspapers were forced to close down because of a printers' strike. The printers asked for either four times their present salary or 150 pounds of rice monthly and the rest of their salary in cash.

Inflation Steady

The inflation in the American zone has been steadily increasing. Part of this has been blamed on the increase in circulation of Bank of Chosen notes here. At the time of the Japanese surrender there was Yen 8,000,000,000 in circulation in the country, three-eighths of it north of the 38th parallel. This money, since the Soviets have instituted their own occupation currency, has been finding its way south. One Korean just down from the north said that a fellow-emigre was taken by border guards who found Yen 150,000 in Bank of Chosen notes that he was attempting to smuggle across.

Military government officials do not believe that it is possible to stabilize the currency until the economy settles down, and this cannot happen until the country is unified. One member of the State Department's economic advisory commission predicted that Korea would not be back to normal—even insofar as food is concerned—until 1947 at the earliest and that it might be five years before foreign exchange was instituted.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Foreign Firms Said Moving To Hongkong

ON the heels of several alarmed editorials in the local semi-official Sin Wan Pao that foreign business interests in Shanghai are considering moving their businesses from China to other Far Eastern localities—Japan, the Philippines, Hongkong — press agencies last week carried predictions by official and commercial sources in Washington that American big business will remove from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Uncertainty in future business operations in Shanghai, and China generally, due to unsettled economic and political conditions, was cited as causing this possible turn of events.

The greater stability in British-administered Hongkong has led to action on the part of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company to explore possibilities of shifting main operations in this country to the British colony. The Inter-Continent Corporation, developed by the newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Brazil, William Pauley, is reported to be considering a similar move.

It was also reported in this connection that the prominent William Hunt Company now advertises Hongkong as its main base of operations in the Far East.

The prevailing chaotic state of Chinese currency and customs difficulties are listed as the two biggest factors swaying United States business in favor of Hongkong, where the British are said to have made considerable progress in stabilizing post-war conditions.

The length of time needed by the Chinese to effect political unity, an important stabilizing factor, is another cause for speculation, it was pointed out. It will take a considerable length of time, these circles believe, for China to iron her domestic political difficulties to an extent necessary to permit the Chinese administration in this city, as well as in other Chinese ports, to function effectively.

The Sino-British issue over the status of Hongkong, the same circles indicated, is believed to have been solved temporarily on account of increasing Soviet influence in Dairen. The Chinese are believed to desire to retain the British foothold as a counter against the Russian influence in Dairen and Manchuria, as well as Korea.

The Sin Wan Pao, in its editorials, took an uncertain stand. Pointing out that large foreign holdings in Shanghai will be to the detriment of Chinese financiers, the paper added, however, that an exodus of foreign capital in the immediate future will cause unemployment and the threat of competition by these interests removed to other areas in the Far East.

ASSUMES POST

Mr. Monnet Davis, newly-appointed U.S. Consul General in Shanghai, who assumed his new post on Friday.

International Drug Ring Smashed By Military

AN international narcotic ring which sought to smuggle narcotics to the United States from China on board U.S. vessels, was smashed last week when Chinese military police rounded up nine of the ring's well-organized membership.

The arrested alleged smugglers are four Japanese, three Chinese, one Formosan and one Norwegian.

The gang, presumably financed by its Chinese members, was to take on board American ships at different intervals a total load of CN$10,000,000 worth of narcotics.

Liu Kwan-ming, one of the Chinese, insistently claimed connections with the "American secret service," although giving no elucidation of his claim.

The Norwegian was a cabaret manager, F. Ronne, who ran a dancing establishment in East Yuhang Road, Hongkew. He had received "deposit" money for narcotics he had promised to deliver at a later date, but during the pay-off pulled a gun on the "buyers," pushing them out of his cabaret, where the negotiations were conducted.

Filipino Collaborators To Be Extradited

POSSIBLY as many as 10 Filipino residents of Shanghai, who will be charged with collaborationist activities in connection with Japanese attempts to foist "Philippine Republic" citizenship upon Filipinos in this city or with serving or aiding the Japs as informers, are to be repatriated to Manila for trial.

Filipino investigators recently arrived from Manila and, with the assistance and co-operation of U.S. Army Intelligence officers, are completing the gathering of data against the suspects, a number of whom have been in American Army custody at the Ward Road Jail for some months.

Observer Group At Yenan Deactivated By U.S.A.

AS a part of the general deactivation of the U.S. Armed Forces, China Theater, by May 1, the American Observer Group in Yenan was withdrawn from the Communist capital last week.

It was pointed out that the deactivation of the Yenan group does not reflect a political change in America's role of arbiter between the Nationalists and the Communists.

Links will continue to be maintained with the Red capital through Executive Headquarters in Peiping, with scheduled plane flights from Peiping to Yenan three times monthly. Numerous Communist Party representatives in Peiping, Chungking and Nanking also will act as liaison for General George C. Marshall—the chief American mediator. Direct radio communication between the U.S. special envoy and Yenan will be maintained as well.

The observer group was activated in midsummer of 1944 to gather enemy intelligence in co-operation with the Communist 8th Route Army. A 10th Air Force weather station also relayed valuable weather reports to other parts of China.

When General Marshall first arrived in China, he summoned Colonel Ivan D. Yeaton, the group's commanding officer, for a series of hitherto unrevealed conferences which are said to have helped the five-star ambassador to evaluate the true picture of Communist-Kuomintang relations.

General Chu Teh, Communist commander-in-chief, made a formal inspection of the observer group before its inactivation, and the following day gave a farewell dinner to the departing servicemen.

The group's equipment in Yenan was turned over to the Communists with Nationalist approval. Among the items turned over were seven vehicles, radio equipment, clothing and some buildings built by the Americans.

New Road to Alaska

ALASKA-BOUND TRAFFIC, over the proposed new western route, would cover 2,186 miles from Seattle to Fairbanks, some 1,200 miles less than the present round-about trip through Edmonton. The route would use existing roads from Seattle to Prince George in British Columbia, swing northwest over a suggested new highway to Teslin and then follow the old Alcan across Yukon to Alaska. British Columbia has contracted to build a new highway link from Prince George to Fort St. John on the Alcan.

New Alaska Highway Planned From Seattle

THE Alcan highway built during the war at a cost of US$115,000,000, which ired Congressmen no little, has fallen into disfavor with residents of Seattle who are interested in the northern area and are either doing or plan to do business in Alaska. The Alcan highway begins 1500 miles from Seattle, at the Alberta town of Edmonton, it follows on to Fort Nelson, then to Teslin in Yukon and reaches Alaska at Fairbanks. Seattle says the road is as dead as a dodo, now that its military designation has come to an end, and advocate the construction of another highway, starting at Seattle and terminating at Fairbanks, a distance of 2186 miles, some 1200 miles shorter than the Alcan route.

The cost of the new western route is estimated to be under US$15 000,000 due to the favorable weather terrain conditions. The highway would utilize a part of the old route and run practically parallel to the coast. The longest bridge is estimated to be only 550 feet, the second longest 48 feet, while the maintenance of the whole project could be supported by the gasoline taxes collected along the way. In contrast to this low cost of maintenance, the Alcan Highway, which has a lot of temporary construction, ate up some US$700 per mile.

The controversy over the construction of the new route revolves around the reasons for building the highway. Those in favor point to the limitless resources of "Seward's Ice Box," while others contend that a rush which would follow the institution of transport facilities to Alaska, would throw the country into chaos.

The population of Alaska, according to the 1940 census, is 15,524. There would not be sufficient facilities to take care of a great and sudden influx of newcomers, which is most certain to occur. A considerable number of veterans have written the authorities in Alaska, asking permission to settle down in that region.

Those who do not favor the construction of this new route declare that an over-land lane would hardly influence or increase the exploitation of the huge timber resources. Alaska's timber grows on the southern coast, easily accessible to shipping which is considerably cheaper than trucking could ever be along the highway.

Another objector to the new project is the Hudson Bay Company which owns some 160,000 square miles of fur-trapping country in the northern part of British Columbia. This area is uninhabited, expect for about 100 trappers and a lot of valuable fur animals. The company naturally doesn't favor large scale traffic through the last of its trapping areas.

A bill in the House Foreign Affairs Committee calls for an appropriation of not more than US$15,000,000 to the Alaska Interconstruct the western route. President Truman is said to be in favor national Highway Commission to of this project.

Life, Death Sentences Given Top Traitors

AS the Soochow trials of China's top traitors proceeded this week, life imprisonment was meted out to Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, generally regarded as the "power behind the throne" of the late "Puppet President" Wang Ching-wei, while sentence of death was passed on Dr. Chu Min-yi, erstwhile puppet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The decisions of the Kiangsu High Court have been forwarded to the Supreme Court at Nanking, this country's highest tribunal, for review although both Mrs. Wang and Dr. Chu announced they had no intention of appealing the Soochow judges' judgments. Mrs. Wang was given life, and not death, because of her sex, the court explained.

Mrs. Wang is the mother of four children, two sons who also have been taken into custody and will face treason charges and two daughters, who are at liberty. Mrs. Wang's mother, aged 77, also is at liberty. Dr. Chu has a wife and five children.

These two capital sentences followed by a week the death penalty imposed on Chen Kung-po, puppet acting President who succeeded Wang Ching-wei upon his death in Japan in 1944. Further trials of Wang and Chen henchmen, including members of the puppet Nanking Cabinet, are to follow in short order.

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Election Task Fulfilled, Shidehara Resigns

ANNOUNCING that it had fulfilled its function of conducting a fair, unbiased election, the Japanese cabinet of Premier Baron Shidehara handed in its resignation on the evening of April 22. In a statement to the press, Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahasi said the cabinet had resigned in order to help stabilize the political situation, and to facilitate rapid alleviation of the food, unemployment, inflation, and reconstruction issues now confronting the nation.

Narahasi said that, although the cabinet favors the establishment of a democratic government, it did not resign immediately after the election because no political party emerged with more than one-third of the seats in the Japanese Diet, and so the situation was temporarily complicated.

Emperor Hirohito, following Japanese tradition, requested Shidehara to remain in office until successors could be appointed.

The resignation was finally agreed upon by the cabinet members on the afternoon of April 22 when they met in an emergency session at the home of Premier Shidehara.

5 First War Criminals Hanged At Jail Here

A MAJOR-GENERAL and four non-coms paid with their lives for war crimes this week when the five Japs, convicted for their part in the Hankow Death March of December 1944, were hanged at Ward Road Jail as the first Japanese to pay for atrocities committed in China.

First to die was Maj.-Gen. Masataka Kaburagi, former chief of staff of the Japanese 34th Army. The trap was sprung on him at 8:17 a.m. Monday and in quick order there followed Warrant Officer Tsutomo Fujii, Sgt.-Maj. Shozo Masui, Sgt. Koichi Masuda and Lance Corporal Yosaburo Shirakawa. Masui was baptized a Catholic shortly before he walked his "last mile" to the gallows.

Their hands bound, the condemned men were led to the execution chamber, where one by one their feet were tied and a black hood and an inch and one-half Manila rope adjusted. The gallows then were sprung. After each execution, the body was examined and life pronounced extinct by a medical officer. Cut down, each corpse was wrapped in a shroud and placed in a casket.

Following cremation, the ashes as well as personal effects will be turned over to the local liaison officer for Jap POWs.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

UNO

EDITORIALS throughout the country generally agreed last week that the Council should hear the facts in the Spanish case and also bring up the point of what effect any possible Council action might have on the Franco regime.

Thus a Washington Post editorial said that investigation of the Spanish problem is needed to establish whether the activities of Franco do in effect constitute a threat to world peace.

The San Francisco Chronicle praised the Australian delegate Colonel Hodgson's proposal that a fact-finding committee should be appointed to investigate the Spanish situation.

On the question of Trygve Lie's memorandum concerning the legal aspects of whether the Iranian case should be dropped from the Security Council's agenda, the Christian Science Monitor commented that Mr. Lie does seem to have stepped outside the role of Secretary General in offering unsolicited opinion on the requirements of the Charter. The Charter does not specifically grant him this right, though it grants him much greater right when it empowers him to call the Council's attention to any situation or dispute that might endanger peace.

The New York Times declared that it is an impressive fact that all of the smaller nations have taken the position that Iran ought to remain on the agenda despite Iran's declared willingness to have it withdrawn and despite all Russian arguments for such a withdrawal.

The New York Herald-Tribune felt that Lie's contribution, while it "may serve to bridge intricate procedural difficulties" will not resolve the much deeper conflict of policy and purpose which lies behind the procedural wrangle."

On the performance of China's Dr. Quo Tai-chi as chairman of the Council, The New York Times said that he has made an excellent presiding officer during the critical period of the Council's development, and it is a pleasure to salute him on a job well done.

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CHINA

The New York Herald-Tribune last week expressed grave concern over the situation in China, where the controversy between the Communists and Central Government once again tends in the direction of a full-scale civil war. The Herald said, "All the horror and misery of the last generation in China has not deterred the leaders from creating new horrors and new miseries..... Instead of devoting their efforts to repairing the transportation lines for the relief of famine, the Chinese are killing other Chinese on the plains of Manchuria."

The Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald said editorially that as time goes on there is less danger of a Chinese civil war involving other nations. The Russians are quitting Manchuria, and American troops are retiring from China. However, the world is concerned over the situation, for a China rent by civil war makes it much more difficult to construct a world with firmly-established peaceful relations.

• • •

JAPAN

Commenting on the recent Japanese elections, the Washington Post said that "Japanese women, whose pre-war status was worse than that of all other women, have made a surprising showing in their country's recent election. Undoubtedly there was much genuine feminine interest in the election, and one reason for this might be that the ballot represented to the Japanese women a door out of their circumscribed and often slavish mode of living."

The Christian Science Monitor said that the ballot was more vividly used than ever before, but it is no proof that democracy now rules Japan. "We cannot too strongly warn that this election does not establish democracy in Japan. The fact is that nothing is settled in Japan except defeat and present helplessness. Democracy has received some encouragement, but it will not be established short of another generation, at least.

• • •

FOOD

The New York Herald-Tribune in a leading editorial dealt realistically with the world food problem, saying that the report by Truman and Herbert Hoover on world needs leaves no room for doubt to those who have watched the situation. It at last presents a concrete program for action. "The program will not prevent starvation wholly; it will not wholly stay the inroads of disease, especially for children. But it will save human lives."

The New York Times on the same subject emphasized that if millions of people in Europe and the Orient are to escape famine in the next four months, they must have 5,000,000 tons of cereals above and beyond the 6,000,000 tons that would go to them through ordinary commercial channels.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Negotiations by officials of the Municipal Government are already underway to convert the Race Course into a public park. It has been suggested that the park will bear the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Horse racing, not under a ban, will be removed to the suburbs.

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Shanghai's striking professors agreed to go back to their classes following a promise from Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Education, that the utmost would be done to improve their condition.

* * *

Although 60 suspects have been arrested in Peiping in connection with the pillaging of the Manchu Tomb in December, authorities admit they have not apprehended the leaders. The authorities say they believe the ringleaders are Communist agents and they mention the names of Tsao Chih-fui and Chang Chin-chih of the Communist 15th Army who, they believe, got the larger part of the plunder.

* * *

Did Stalin poison Lenin? Leon Trotsky rises from his Mexican grave to accuse the present leader of the USSR. Trotsky's medium, a biography entitled simply, "Stalin," was delayed in publication by the war. Only half the book had been completed at the time of Trotsky's murder in Mexico.

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It is reported that the United States is training two bomber squadrons of Central Government fliers at Hankow, each with 48 bombers, all of which have recently been brought from America.

* * *

The first 10 volumes of the first Chinese translation of the complete works of Shakespeare are expected to be published in Shanghai on June 1. Prof. Tsao Wei-feng, after 15 years' work, has completed the translation of 21 plays. He is revising several others and a few more are yet to be completed.

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Political sources are the authority for the information that China's Military Academy will be located in the future at Tangshan, outside Nanking.

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By train and trucks, the first convoy of UNRRA relief supplies arrived in Mukden last week. The supplies included 26,400 bags of flour, 2,000 bales of used clothing, and a quantity of medical supplies which will be distributed free of charge by CNRRA.

* * *

The musical drama, "The Great Wall," sponsored by the China Welfare Fund Committee, raised $15,013,380 for productive relief projects, and the money has been turned over to various cultural workers associations, Madame Sun Yat-sen, chairman of the committee, announced.

* * *

Plans to send 2,000 Indian students to American colleges and universities annually were announced by Prof. M. S. Sunolaram, educational liaison officer of the Indian Government in Washington. The students will study principally agriculture.

* * *

Washington postal officials and air transport personnel predict faster air mail service and lower postal rates in America with introduction of Fairchild Packet cargo transport planes. The Packet, a "flying mail car," has approximately 93 percent of a regular railroad mail car's capacity and contains sorting tables, letter rack, chutes, locked drawers for registered mail, and bag racks. Mail capacity is seven tons. In the new Packets, clerks will be able to sort mail while en route. Packets served in World War II transporting tanks, guns, supplies and troops.

* * *

Fifty transports are airlifting approximately 6000 officials and civil servants and countless tons of archives and equipment to expedite the removal of the National Government from Chungking to the peace-time capital, Nanking. Of the machines placed at the government's disposal by the AAC, 10 are allotted each trip to transporting civil officials, five for military personnel. No civilian passengers are allowed.

* * *

A group of Chinese Liberals, including representatives of minority political parties, have radioed "the Congressional committee to win the peace" in Washington to pledge their full support, to urge Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet cooperation as the bridge for Soviet-American cooperation, and to condemn U.S. surplus arms deliveries to the Chinese Government, and use of U.S. military facilities to transport Chinese armies to Manchuria. Said the Liberals, "We favor large-scale loans to all our allies, but oppose the tranfer of arms and ammunition for the use of civil war."

* * *

A syndicate of Chinese industrialists plans to order from the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Detroit from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 rickshas with new torsion rubber springs developed during the war to replace present steel leaf springs.

* * *

Shanghai's newly-reconstituted American Chamber of Commerce last week elected W. L. Painter its chairman. F. P. Bills was chosen vice president, Wm. M. Awad honorary secretary and Eric A. G. Petersen honorary treasurer.

* * *

Addition of the Philippines and Japan to the CNAC network has been proposed to improve its foreign service and for the purpose of the longer hops a number of four-motor C-54 transports will be added to the company's fleet. The present network out of Shanghai extends to Nanking, Hankow, Chungking, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peiping, Taihoku and, from Chungking, to Chengtu, Kunming and other areas as well as to Hanoi, Calcutta and to Peiping. Another route links Hongkong and Hainan Island. Training has begun for flight stewardesses to serve on all routes.

35 Killed, Wounded In Hanoi Incident

THE lid blew off the tense situation in French Indo-China last week with a bang that reverberated through Asia with several different kinds of echoes. According to the Chinese version, French soldiers fired upon the driver of a Chinese Army truck which had collided with a French Army truck at Sword Lake in the center of Hanoi. According to Paris Radio, three truckloads of Chinese soldier first fired into a truckload of French soldiers after the collision.

Chinese reports say that immediately after the initial shooting, firing broke out in other parts of the city and that Indo-Chinese revolutionary elements took advantage of the incident to fire into a number of official French buildings and certain French residences. General Chow, commander of the 53rd Army, said that authorities of all factions ordered immediate cessation of firing, but that his men were powerless to enforce the orders since garrison duties have been taken over by the French Army.

A Central News report adds that the French Army sent out several tanks to quell the disturbance and some French soldiers fired into the premises of the "Youth Daily," a Chinese language newspaper.

Paris Radio said 15 were killed and 20 wounded in the incident. This report is generally confirmed by Chinese sources, which say the casualties of the French Army are not known.

Yangtze Dam Work To Begin June 1

FOLLOWING the departure of Dr. John Savage, world-famous authority on dams, for the United States April 21, Deputy Director Chien Chang-chao of the National Resources Commission announced that construction work on the Yangtze River Dam Project will begin June 1. Savage recently completed an investigational tour that took him from Changshou, Szechuen, to Ichang, and for five days he went out in a small launch in the San Hsia (Three Gorges) with Director Huang Yn-hsien of the National Hydro-Electric Engineering Department to survey possible sites for the proposed dam. Later, Savage came down the river to Hankow to study water-marks along the river.

Progress on the Yangtze Valley Authority—named after the American Tennessee Valley Authority—has passed the idealistic stage, Director Chien told the press, and is now in the planning stage. Before coming to China on this latest trip, Dr. Savage made photostatic copies of the plans he envisaged for construction of the dam, drawings of waterlocks, and the method of transit for ships through the dam, Chien said and he added that negatives of the drawings will soon be sent to China by air.

Savage will return to China in November, Chien said, to begin his survey of the Yellow River.

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Who's Who in China

HUANG YEN-PEI, educator and member of the Democratic League of China; born at Chuan-sha Hsien, Shanghai, September 6, 1878; his early literary struggles gained for him the scholarly degree of Chu-jen in 1902; when

Huang Yen-pei
黃炎培字任之

25 years old, he and some of his friends organized a Society of Learning, the work of which was to spread new ideas and to stimulate sympathy for universal education; when he and his friends came to a town in Pootung to lecture, he was arrested through the treachery of a relative and imprisoned by the town magistrate on a charge of revolutionary actions against the Empress; the magistrate exaggerated the case before the Manchu Court and an order was issued for the execution of the prisoners; an American Missionary named William Burke came to their rescue and the magistrate, fearing the interference of foreigners, released all the prisoners; during the first revolution, 1911-12, he was chief of the educational bureau under the Tutu of Kiangsu; after the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June, 1916, he wrote an article called "Nine Lessons" which acquired for him a national fame; in December, 1921 he was appointed Minister of Education, but did not accept the appointment; he was re-appointed to this post in June, 1922 in Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet, but again declined; he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by St. John's University, Shanghai; member of National Defence Committee, 1937; member of the Political Consultative Conference, 1946; at present he holds the following posts, Resident Trustee of National Association of the Vocational Education of China; member of Standing Committee, People's Political Council, member of Standing Committee, the Democratic Reconstruction Association of China; member of China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture and the Shanghai Civic Association; author of: Observation on Education, 1911-18; Education in the New World, 1915; New Education in the South East Pacific, 1917; A Brief History on China's Education, 1930; Korea, 1928; Travels Along the Yellow River, 1931; Eastern Chekiang, 1933; Szechwan Passes, 1936; Over the River, 1936; Southern Szechuen, 1939; Pao-Shang, 1939; Pai-Shang, 1941; Tien-Chang, 1940; Return from Yenan, 1945; address: National Association of Vocational Education of China, 80 Route Voyron, Shanghai.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MAYOR CHIEN TA-CHUN, exercising the voting rights of a private citizen, will open Shanghai's first election for Municipal Councillors when he casts the first vote on Monday.

* * *

GENERAL LI TSUNG-JEN, director of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters, was decorated this week by Gen. Alphonse Juin, head of the French Goodwill Mission to China.

* * *

CHEN KUNG-DAH, A-Class candidate of the Sinza-Chengtu District for Monday's City Council election, advocated rationing in Shanghai as a means of combatting the present high cost of living.

* * *

CHIEF JUSTICE HARLAN FISKE STONE of the U.S. Supreme Court died of a cerebral haemmorhage this week. Stone, who has elevated from Associate to Chief Justice by President Roosevelt in 1941, was the oldest member of the court, both in age and years of service.

* * *

RICHARD M. VANDERBURGH, China-born American and long-time resident of Shanghai, died in Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, this week.

* * *

WONG WEN-HAO, Vice President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Economic Affairs will proceed to Long Chang in Szechwan Province to inspect the oil fields there.

* * *

GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG, the Christian General, will go to the United States upon instructions of the Generalissimo, to investigate irrigation and conservancy conditions there.

* * *

DR. FRANK H. HERRINGTON, UNRRA chief medical officer, has reportedly resigned because of the alleged refusal of the Chinese authorities to cooperate in combating the cholera epidemic in Canton.

* * *

PERCY CHEN, Secretary General of China's Society of International Law, returned from Chungking this week, where he spent a week discussing legal and economic matters with representatives of the Democratic League, Kuomintang and Communist Party.

* * *

HSU HSIAO-YEN, Vice-Minister of Information arrived in Shanghai from Nanking this week.

* * *

JOSEPH VARGA, 34-year-old merchant seaman, has announced that he would like to divorce seven of his wives and marry the woman, who is the mother of his six children.

* * *

NORMAN SOONG, Central News Agency war correspondent accredited to both the U.S. Army and Navy and now bureau chief at Tokyo, was cited by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal for special meritorious service during the war in a citation announced in Washington last week.

* * *

ROY G. ALLMAN, American attorney once resident here and brother of "Judge" Norwood F. Allman, acting as spokesman for Americans living in Shanghai at the time of Pearl Harbor, last week asked a Senate committee to approve Senator Patrick A. McCarran's bill to sell seized Axis property in the United States and set aside the proceeds to compensate citizens who suffered at the hands of the Axis. The bill provides for settlements up to US$500,000.

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COL. EVANS F. CARLSON, old Marine Corps "China Hand" and leader of Carlson's Raiders, has accepted a vice-chairmanship of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee. He is now affiliated with its southern California division.

* * *

T. K. CHANG, Chinese Consul-General, has protested to Washington over the U.S Immigration Dept.'s order confining Chinese crews to their ships while in port. The ban followed operators' reports that 47 Chinese had deserted at San Francisco. Chang charged discrimination, claimed the desertions merely were terminations of contracts, that the men were awaiting ships offering better working conditions.

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GEN. MOH TE-HUI has asked Chungking's permission to visit the now-aging Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, at Kweichow.

* * *

J. FRANKLIN RAY, Director of the Far Eastern office of UNRRA's headquarters in Washington, arrived on a pan-American clipper in Shanghai, accompanied by Dr. T. F. Tsiang. He will inspect UNRRA operations in China.

* * *

THOMAS, CARDINAL TIEN of China last week received an honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Manhattan College in a brief ceremony witnessed by Francis, Cardinal Spellman.

* * *

GENERAL PAI CHUNG-SHI, assistant chief of staff of the Chinese National Army, said last week that if the situation is not complicated by other factors, the Communist troops, accustomed only to guerilla warfare, can not have any decisive influence on the Manchurian problem.

* * *

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, supreme commander of the Chinese Army, presiding last week at the Public Health Conference in Nanking, said that the Chinese people cook and enjoy good foods, but neglect to clean their lavatories.

* * *

LIEUT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, commander of the China Theater, last week underwent a successful operation in the Valley Forge, Pa. General Hospital. Dr. Barrett Brown, one of America's leading plastic surgeons, performed the operation, the exact nature of which was not disclosed.

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Stringent Measures Held Imperative As Remedy For Economic Situation

IN order to sum up local economic and financial events during the past few days, one might use a phrase coined by an English writer who called a short story volume of his the same mixture as before. This statement by itself does not represent a laudatory or a derogatory comment unless the ingredients of the mixture are more closely analyzed.

When one starts doing that, however, it appears that Shanghai's finances in particular and those of China in general are predominantly featured by inflationary phenomena. However one may try to explain those developments away and however often one may point to the disruption of economic relations which brought this disease into being, the inflationary problems are still with us, and so far it does not seem that a reliable cure has been found for this dangerous economic ailment.

Bank Money Factor

It has often been maintained that channels should be constructed to absorb the great amount of idle funds floating around and disturbing commodity markets. Once stock and commodity exchanges are in working order again, everything would be fine, some people seem to think. However, as against these over-optimistic expectations one must point out that inflated currencies cannot be reduced by the establishment of organized markets since one has to ask the interesting question what the people in the market will do with the funds which are flowing from one group of operators to another.

Moreover, speculation in commodities and shares is usually financed by short term loans or bank money, as the phrase goes. Bank money, however, can be created by banks, without having resort to the printing presses.

Same Old Vicious Chain

One arrives, therefore, again at the old problem of how an inflated volume of notes and credit can be reduced. The experience of other countries shows that there is no short cut to stable conditions unless budgetary questions and problems are intelligently and competently handled, and in this respect it appears that China's deficit is still in existence.

A deficit, however, can only be balanced by means of funds which do not have their origin in the printing presses. As long as the printing presses are working to create artificial purchasing power without being counterbalanced by a corresponding amount of goods, the inflationary pressure continues since every group in an economic system that has access to newly-created purchasing power will intensify the demand for scarce goods, which can only result in higher prices, which on their part force the hands of the Government again to have recourse to the printing presses and so forth and so on.

Political Unity, Stability

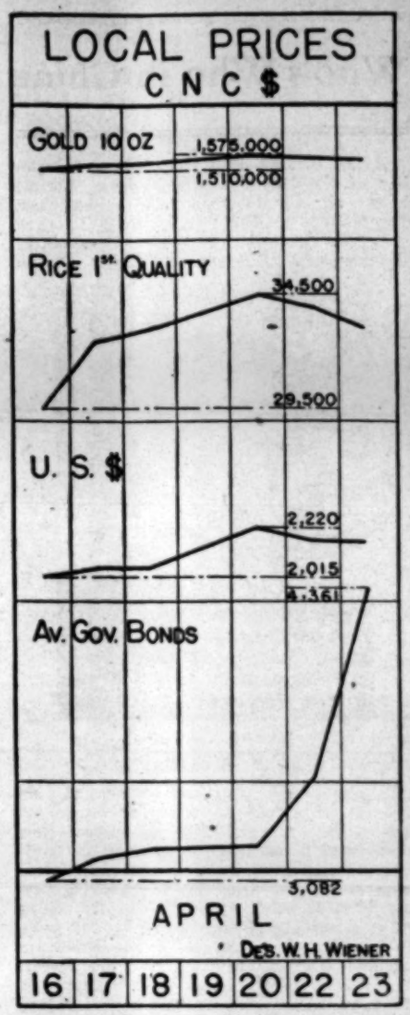
The process is so well known and has been described in so many elementary and advanced economic text books that by now it should be superfluous to dilate any further upon such points as every student of economics has to master in his first or second semester.

Unless, therefore, China can produce more goods or unless China is able to procure a loan big enough to tide her over her present difficulties, the prospects are not too bright, especially if one bears in mind that political unity and stability are considered by many financial and political observers as the condition *sine qua non* for an economic and political Chinese recovery.

Strong Measures Needed

The purpose of these lines, however, does not consist in giving lectures to experts who know these things any way, but in pointing out conditions and trends which are apparent at the present juncture and which threaten to bring about economic chaos unless measures are adopted that are able to master a situation which appears to have got out of control.

Pan-American Airways plans resumption of its trans-Pacific service over the southern route on May 15, says an announcement which mean faster air mail service between the USA and New Zealand as well as way points.



While quotations for gold bars and the official U.S. dollar exchange did not undergo any change, prices of rice, Government bonds and U.S. dollar notes rose again, thus demonstrating the presence of inflationary pressures which cannot be removed or relieved by official exchange arrangements only.

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Americans Here Battling For Enemy Assets

SEVERAL thousand American residents abroad are involved in a new battle, not against the Germans and Japs, but about the property they once owned. The battle is in Congress and the Americans, who suffered losses at the hands of the recent enemy, are fighting now to get repayment for their losses from confiscated enemy property. Their claims vary from a boat ticket home to commercial losses involving tens of millions of dollars.

These embattled Americans are said to have won over many members of Congress, but they have strong opposition. The War Department, for instance, claims that all patents and similar property, which would come under the scope of bills presented so far, ought to be turned over to the military. The State Department adds that no other property in the U.S. has been included in the proposals.

James Markham, alien property custodian, opposes the claims of the American foreign residents because he says the claims may total several billion dollars while the value of former enemy property in his hands aggregates only $242,000,000, with perhaps another $200,000,000 to be added later.

Most vigorous exponents of the proposed measures are American businessmen abroad who point out that the destruction of their firms by enemy destruction and confiscation has left them unable to compete successfully in foreign markets. They ask that their firms be rehabilitated without delay by means of funds that might be forthcoming under the proposals.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The China Textile Company will soon issue one-half of its total capital of $2,000,000,000 for sale to the public, it is believed. The other half will be subscribed by the government. Headed by Huang Pei-chiao, assistant director of the Shanghai Office of the Executive Yuan, the company has invited many American engineers and experts to assist in the operation of the factory.

• • •

Factories and mines in Chahar, Jehol and Hopei, formerly owned by enemy powers but now taken over by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, would be worth $190,000,000 by 1937 standards. According to present price-levels, they are worth $350,000,000,000.

• • •

The wealth of Hsieh Lu-hsi, Tientsin traitor, estimated at CNC$5,000,000,000 and includng 1,900 ounces of gold, 40,000 ounces of silver, six buildings, and large amounts of stocks and shares, including 700 tons of cereals, will all be confiscated.

• • •

New concerns established during the past week included:

1. The Tai Foong Cotton Mill with capital of $30,000,000.
2. The China Textile Engineering Company with capital of $42,000,000.
3. The International Silk and Weaving Corporation with capital of $100,000,000.
4. The Ching Yi Chemical Works with capital of $5,000,000.

• • •

Financial circles believe Shanghai's black market interest rate has dropped from a high of 28 percent to the present low of 10 percent because of labor troubles, the extension of five billion dollars in loans from government banks to industries, and the influx of money from Chungking and the interior.

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To alleviate the salt shortage and stabilize the price of salt, the Sungkiang Salt Bureau will sell 30,000 piculs of salt in Shanghai at $14,215 per picul.

It is reported that the Communists of the Central China Liberated Area in the western area of the Lunghai Railroad are collecting salt tax at the rate of $10,600 per bag.

• • •

To cope with the international and domestic economic situations and China's reconstruction plans, the Ministry of Finance, Chungking, is moving to revise import and export tariffs on six basic points, (1) to waive duty on commodities essential to China; (2) assess low duty on equipment and materials for national defense and economic rehabilitation; (3) impose high taxes on imports harmful to Chinese industries; (4) impose heaviest duties on luxuries and other unnecessary commodities; (5) tax exports of best native raw materials and commodities needed by China herself, but waive duty on other exports; (6) enforce and extend the protective tariff. To encourage industry, refund of duty collected on manufactured raw materials upon exportation is being studied.

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Negotiations for a new Sino-Soviet Commercial Treaty were begun in Chungking between the Waichiaopu and Soviet Ambassador last week.

• • •

Goods ordered by Chinese importers from America before the war under contracts blacked out by the outbreak of hostilities, formed the subject of an inquiry directed by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the U.S. Commercial Attache here last week. Pointedly, the Chamber said, the importers were interested in the carrying out of the contracts rather than in the return of such deposits or "bargain money" as had been paid.

• • •

Overseas Chinese hailing from Fukien are planning "home province" projects that are more than praiseworthy. One is for a railroad to link Foochow, Nanping and Shaowu, thus connecting Fukien with Kiangsi province. The Ministry of Communications has been approached, Foochow's Fukien Jih Pao reports. A mining company to operate at Changchow and Lungyen, Fukien, with light railways to link the mines with Tapu, is planned by Aw Boon-how, the "Tiger Balm" king, the same paper said.

• • •

Eighty-nine factories up to April 10 had been granted government bank loans totalling CNC$5,600,000,000 to enable them to reopen. A total of $3,300,000,000 was loaned to 35 textile mills; $397,000,000 to 45 chemical plants; $358,000,000 to four machine works; $430,000,000 to three tobacco factories; $300,000,000 to an oil mill; and $800,000,000 to a mine.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Outline Of History

THE MAKING OF MODERN CHINA *by Owen and Eleanor Lattimore, W. W. Norton & Company, New York.* 212 *pp.* US$2.50. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikoff.*

IN a little over 200 pages a home-spun but comprehensive outline of China's past is sketched, starting with the birth of China back in 1800 B.C. when Hammurabi was the man in the Western World, while the Chinese domesticated the dog and the pig, under the Hsia dynasty.

The first part of the book, which as a whole may be called an outline of Chinese history, the Lattimores spare no effort to make as easy and painless as possible for the sophomore student of Chinese history. A similarity is found between the geography of China and the United States and even the characteristics of both peoples are favorably compared. There are a number of generalizations, however, which tend to simplify the Chinese character and in the attempt to disprove the popular misconception that all Chinese practice the art of "squeeze," the authors lapse into the other extreme: the typical Chinese is honest.

The first part dealing with the land and the people gives the impression of having been written for the man who never left his home town and is convinced that all foreigners are quaint and mysterious. "The truth is, however, that they (the Chinese) are much more like us than we have been led to suppose, certainly much more like us than the Japanese, or even than the average Latin," the authors insist.

The sketch of Chinese dynasties, the rise and fall of kingdoms, interspersed with facts of Chinese cultural achievement throughout the centuries, is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the layman's understanding of the making of modern China. After the initial pages, which may be called puerile, without intention of offense, the authors take the reader through this country's turbulent history up to the problems which faced China in 1945 and which continue to be of primary importance: the winning of the peace.

What the reader would never dare to brave in a full-length history of China with all the names and characters involved, becomes easily accessible and simple in The Making of Modern China.

Adolf--Of Lvov

THE PROMISE HITLER KEPT *by Dr. Stefan Szende.* $3.00. *Reviewed by Kendall Foss.*

TO Dr. Stefan Szende, late in 1943, came a gaunt and battered Polish Jew, newly arrived in Stockholm. Adolf Folkmann of Lvov had a powerful, persuasive, painstakingly detailed story to tell of Nazi butchery.

A businessman, and wholly non-political, he had felt German bombs in September 1939, watched the Red Army march in later that same month, witnessed the incorporation of his part of Poland into the Soviet Ukraine, seen the Germans come again in 1941, and knew the full weight of Hitler's experiment in race extermination.

There is no good reason why he should have survived; how he did makes exciting reading, hard, indeed, to put down. Eventually he managed to get himself sent to Norway in a labor battalion and escaped across the snowy mountains to neutral Sweden.

Dr. Szende listened, took notes, checked the ascertainable facts, and compiled a document which Folkmann signed. The resulting book is a masterly reflection of the matter-of-fact tone of an ordinary citizen's recollections. It is honest, at times sordid, at times noble, and always plain. Folkmann's observations on the differences between the Russian period and the German have the authentic ring of one who did not welcome either one. His slow conclusion that Nazism must be fought and not submitted to, is as human as it is exasperating.

The book belongs in the consciousness of the reading world, the world which must now winnow truth from apologia in regard to Germany.

Flying In 1955

CIVIL AVIATION AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY by the Office of Aviation Information, Civil Aeronautics Administration. 144 *pp.* US$0.55. *Reviewed by Frederick Graham in New York Times.*

HOW much longer and more costly World War II might have been had the United States been unable to call upon a relatively small but able and flexible civil aviation establishment can, of course, never be determined. But no thinking person would care to minimize the contribution of our commercial airlines, of our civilian pilots and instructors, of our civilian schools for training pilots, radio operators, mechanics and other technicians. Least of all would the Army or Navy be inclined to minimize civil aviation's part in the whole affair.

Now that the "shooting war" is history, civil aviation, like so many GI's, is putting its uniform in moth balls and getting ready for a peacetime job. And, also like so many GI's, it hopes to improve its pre-war status; the war taught both they are capable or better than their pre-war role.

This paper-bound book is the first full-scale study of civil aviation's position today and an attempt to foresee its possibilities in the next 10 years. In the main it is a measured, even conservative, study—particularly so when compared with the future some self-appointed seers behold. The feeling that peacetime jobs are imperative is clearly recognized. The book baldly states that "any industry which can create jobs in the post-war period deserves and should receive governmental encouragement."

In this case "encouragement" means "money." And the author believes that government assistance to the amount of $100,000,000 yearly for the next 10 years will provide 759,000 new jobs in civil aviation. (To create an equivalent amount of work on a WPA basis would cost the government more than $1,000,000,000 annually.) Besides employment, a civil aviation industry so helped by the government would produce goods and services that would more than triple the annual dollar volume of $800,000,000 for 1939.

The greatest field for immediate expansion in civil aviation is in personal flying. By 1955 there will be more than 400,000 civil aircraft in the United States. (And this, the study admits, may be "an ultra-conservative estimate in terms of ability to purchase and the ever-increasing interest in flying."

The second great field for expansion is in scheduled airline transportation. From a mark of about 500,000,000 passenger miles on domestic airlines in 1938 and 2,500,000,000 passenger miles last year, this study expects passenger miles will touch 11,500,000,000 by 1955 and passenger revenue will be $345,000,000 annually.

The third major field for expansion is a national airport plan, a program for providing a modern system of air and ground aids to air navigation, and a pilot training and aviation education program. The airport plan calls for an expenditure of about $625,000,000 by the Federal Government and a like amount by state and local governments over a 10-year period. This would include the building of 3050 new airports and improving 1625 of the 3255 fields now existing.

For anyone interested in the possibilities of civil aviation in the next decade this is a sound and worthwhile study. And the Civil Aeronautics Administration is to be thanked for a much-needed survey of this sort.

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京滬線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	76	車次 TRAIN NO.	78	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN D		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG D			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D					15.58			
		13.53						D 南站 SOUTH A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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